

State of Alaska  
Department of Environmental Conservation  
Division of Environmental Health

## ***From the Office of the State Veterinarian***

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### **Federal Veterinarian: (contact information)**

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### **Reminder from the USDA APHIS Vet Services**

Endorsement Fee Increases: Effective 10-/1/09 increased  
USDA User Fees will affect all accredited veterinarians that  
issue international health certificates that require USDA  
endorsement.

### **International Travel Reminders:**

Requirements to travel internationally change frequently, if  
you are unsure or need to verify the requirements you can  
contact the USDA at (907) 688-1229 and Dr. Rosemarie  
Lombardi can provide you with the latest information and  
forms. You can also check on-line at: [http://  
www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/regulations/vs/iregs/animals/), or  
contact the various consulates. This is very important to  
prevent pets from being put in unnecessary quarantine,  
being required to return back to the USA, or worst yet being  
seized and euthanized.

**December 2009**

**Robert Gerlach, VMD, State Veterinarian**  
**Jay Fuller, DVM, Assistant State Veterinarian**  
**Minnie Keller, Admin Assistant**  
**Howard Teas, Research Analyst**  
**Cherie Lowry, Dairy Sanitarian**  
<http://www.dec.state.ak.us/eh/vet/index.htm>

Also please consider the time factor for health certificates to be processed to minimize the need for "rush" health certificates. One of the ways to minimize time factor problems is to have your staff verify what the health certificate is for, when an appointment is made for a "Health Certificate". Many times the Veterinarian does not realize the pet is traveling to a country that has requirements for Rabies Titers or an Import Permit until the pets are seen in the exam room. Remember, all the preliminary steps need to be completed before the health certificate can be issued and endorsed.

Owners also want to save trips to the Veterinarian and get their vaccinations at the same time as the health certificate. This is not allowed. Most countries require vaccinations to have been given at least 21 days before travel. USDA APHIS Vet Services cannot endorse health certificates that have the rabies vaccination given at the same time the health certificate exam is done.

### **Reminder Exports - Health Certificates**

- ◆ [Alabama, Kansas & Kentucky require a rabies vaccine every 12 months for dogs.](#)
- ◆ [Montana requires a permit number for dogs if there has been a change in ownership or dogs traveling without its owner.](#)
- ◆ [Washington requires the statement for "Newcastle" disease for birds traveling there.](#) "To the best of my knowledge, the birds listed on this certificate are not infected with exotic Newcastle disease, psittacosis, or avian influenza and have been free from clinical signs or known exposure to infectious or communicable disease during the past thirty days." [also](#) all birds must be individually identified with a numbered leg band or in a manner appropriate to the species."
- ◆ [Washington requires](#) the physical as well as the mailing address to be listed on the CVI or health certificate.
- ◆ [Health certificates must be sent to the State of destination within 14 days.](#)

## **Texas Import Restrictions Modified**

The Breeds & Industry Division of Equine Canada would like to inform all stakeholders that the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has modified the import requirements which will now allow horses to enter Canada from the state of Texas.

When the most recent outbreak of equine piroplasmosis occurred, the CFIA had asked the United States Department of Agriculture to suspend the issuance or endorsement of export certificates for horses and other equines originating from the state of Texas.

The new modifications are as follows:

A) For horses from Texas for all end uses (including Canadian horses returning to Canada): the following import conditions will be required, effective November 20, 2009:

- 1) Import permit and
- 2) Additional U.S. certification stating: The horse(s) were inspected by a veterinarian within fifteen (15) days preceding the date of importation;
  - \* The horses were inspected for ticks and treated for ticks, if necessary, at the time of the inspection;
  - \* The horse(s) have not been on a premises where equine piroplasmosis (clinical or serology) has occurred during the 60 days immediately preceding exportation to Canada, nor has this disease occurred on any adjoining premises during the same period of time; and
  - \* They must have tested negative to equine piroplasmosis using a cELISA test, during the fifteen (15) days prior to the date of importation into Canada.

B) For horses for all end uses from other states (including Canadian horses returning to Canada), the following requirement still applies:

\* The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has also been asked to provide supplementary certification for horses and other equines from other states as follows: "During the previous twenty-one (21) days, the animal(s) in this shipment has/have not been in the State of Texas."

Current import requirements for horses entering Canada may be found using the CFIA Automated Import Reference System (AIRS) which can be found at: [http://airs-sari.inspection.gc.ca/Airs\\_External/Default.aspx](http://airs-sari.inspection.gc.ca/Airs_External/Default.aspx). To determine specific import requirements for each horse, specific parameters that refer to each horse's circumstances will need to be entered and customized import requirements will be provided.

## **Equine-Idaho State Department of Agriculture**

ISDA has regulations regarding EVA in horses. All intact male equines will require one of the following statements be recorded next to their name and description on their

Certificate of Veterinary Inspection:

### **"Vaccinated for EVA"**

A copy of the animal's test and vaccination certificate needs to be attached.

### **"Seropositive Carrier of EVA"**

The test date needs to be recorded on the CVI.

### **"Seropositive Non-shedder of EVA"**

A copy of the negative semen EVA virus isolation test result needs to be attached to the CVI.

### **"Unknown EVA Status"**

Equine semen may be imported with one of these statements, regarding the stallion it came from, attached to the shipment.

## **New West Nile Virus Vaccines for Horses Approved**

New equine West Nile virus vaccines have been approved by the USDA. The vaccine line, called Vetera, is manufactured by Boehringer-Ingelheim, a privately held pharmaceutical company.

The Vetera line of West Nile virus vaccines "is the first new approach to a killed West Nile virus vaccine since 2001," stated Bob Stenbom, DVM, associate director of Equine Professional Services for Boehringer-Ingelheim.

There are three new vaccines in the Vetera West Nile virus line. The first is a monovalent that contains only a vaccine against West Nile virus. The second combines West Nile virus vaccine with Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE), Western equine encephalitis (WEE), and tetanus. The third vaccine combines all of the aforementioned plus Venezuelan equine encephalitis (VEE).

"We have color-coded the packaging and the vaccine bottles to help veterinarians quickly pick the correct vaccine from their supply," said Marion Tittle, senior brand manager for equine.

The technology used to make the new Vetera line of vaccines is unique in several ways. Stenbom noted that Vetera uses a different strain of the West Nile virus.

"We've seen a lot of changes in the genetic makeup (of the virus) since West Nile virus first entered this country in 1999," he noted. "The original strain of WNV (NY99) had a slow transmission. Then we saw a more rapid transmission as the virus made its way down the East Coast and through Florida and across the country. Genetic research since that time has shown it was a new strain (WN02) that did a much better job infecting mosquitoes and surviving in the environment. Vetera WNV vaccines incorporate an equine origin WNV strain (E159), representative of the more recent WNV strains impacting horses today."

## **Iowa State University Offers Mycotoxin Information**

This year's cool, wet growing season and rainy fall have delayed grain harvesting and has increased the risk for mold development on grain. And, when mold develops, it can increase the formation of mycotoxins which can be toxic to humans and animals.

The Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory at the Iowa State University College of Veterinary Medicine reports a higher than normal incidence of grain testing positive for mycotoxins.

According to Steve Ensley, toxicologist with the VDL, "The wet summer and harvest season have caused a greater incidence of fungi in grains typically used in livestock feeding. We are receiving samples from throughout the region with elevated mycotoxin levels, particularly vomitoxin, zearalenone and some fumonisin. These levels can be tripled if grain is fermented at an ethanol processing plant, so it pays grain or feed producers to know what may be in the feed they are producing and feeders to know what they are getting so they can adjust rations appropriately."

Clinical signs of Mycotoxin-caused problems vary widely by species. Species-specific effects are included on the VDL Web site: <http://vetmed.iastate.edu/diagnostic-lab/diagnostic-services/diagnostic-sections/chemistry/-toxicology/mycotoxins> . If you suspect mycotoxicoses is affecting your animals, contact your veterinarian.

Using a new rapid screening test, veterinary laboratories can analyze feed or grains for mycotoxins and inform the producer as to the content of the feed made from the crop. Four mycotoxins typically can be present in the grain and detected in standard test panels: aflatoxin (more common with hot weather and dry conditions), fumonisins, deoxynivalenol (DON or vomitoxin) and zearalenone.

## **Differences in Listeria Monocytogenes Contamination of Rural Ohio Residences with and without Livestock**

Foodborne Pathogens and Disease

Ann L. Kersting, Lydia C. Medeiros, Jeffrey T. LeJeune

<http://www.liebertonline.com/doi/abs/10.1089/fpd.2009.0318>

### **Abstract**

To determine the contribution of on-site livestock to the environmental contamination of rural households with *Listeria monocytogenes*, a total of 1,779 environmental and food samples were collected from 26 ruminant-farm households and 26 rural households in Ohio.

*L. monocytogenes* isolates were identified and differentiated using sequence comparisons of the intragenic regions of *inlB* and *inlC*. *L. monocytogenes* was isolated

from shoes, 9.6% (20/208); utility gloves, 5.4% (6/111); kitchen sinks, 1.5% (3/204); washing machines, 0.96% (2/204); food, 1.11% (7/631); and animal feces, 8.7% (9/104), over the course of four household visits at monthly intervals. Notably, *L. monocytogenes*—contaminated shoes were identified more frequently from ruminant farmhouses than from rural households that did not raise ruminants on site (odds ratio=4.8).

*L. monocytogenes* isolated from animal feces was indistinguishable from strains recovered from shoes and gloves stored in several homes. Our results highlight the potential of the rural household environment as source of *L. monocytogenes* exposure.



## **FDA Takes Action Against Dairy Farm and Owner**

On Nov. 16, 2009, Judge Marvin J. Garbis of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland entered a Consent Decree of Permanent Injunction (Decree) against Old Carolina Farm and its owner, Francis Roderick, of Ijamsville, Md. The Decree prohibits the defendants from selling animals for slaughter for human consumption until they have implemented record keeping systems that will identify and track animals that have been treated with drugs.

Under the terms of the Decree, the defendants cannot introduce any adulterated food into commerce or use drugs in animals in which such drugs are expressly forbidden. The Decree also prohibits the defendants from using animal drugs in an "extralabel" manner without a valid veterinarian-client-patient relationship.

The defendants must provide purchasers and consignees with written statements about the animals' drug treatment status at the time of sale. The FDA may order the defendants to cease operations if they fail to comply with any provision of the Decree, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or its regulations. Failure to obey the terms of the Decree could result in civil or criminal penalties.

Old Carolina Farm has a history of selling dairy cows and veal calves for slaughter for human food that contain illegal residues of new animal drugs. The presence of drug residues above the established tolerance levels for human food poses a serious health hazard to the public.

## **Drug Misuse on Minnesota Dairy Cows Prompts Federal Warning**

Two Minnesota cows that could have ended up on a dinner plate were pulled from slaughter lines after federal inspectors discovered dangerously high levels of antibiotics in both animals. There have been 30 farms nationwide reprimanded so far this year for violating the rules governing how animal drugs can be used. In a rare move, federal officials sent stern warning letters to two central Minnesota dairy farms, which were among only 30 farms nationwide reprimanded so far this year for violating the rules governing how animal drugs can be used.

In letters to both farms, the FDA wrote that "you hold animals under conditions that are so inadequate that medicated animals bearing potentially harmful drug residues are likely to enter the food supply." Our investigation found that you routinely administered penicillin G procaine to dairy cows without following the daily dosage amount or dosage amount per injection site as stated in the approved labeling," the letter said. "Your extralabel use of penicillin G procaine was not under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian."

Drug residues are less likely to cause immediate harm to consumers, but they can still be dangerous. Jeff Bender, director of the University of Minnesota's Center for Animal Health and Food Safety, said antibiotics and other animal drugs have been used on dairy farms for decades, mostly to treat udder infections. Strict federal standards and testing processes were put in place to make sure the drugs didn't remain in meat or milk of treated animals.

In the arena of meat safety, bacterial contamination gets the most attention because of the potential for deadly outbreaks of food-borne illness and massive recalls of tainted products. USDA inspectors stationed at slaughter facilities typically identify sick animals and pull them out of the line so they can be tested for drug residues. They also do random sampling. If those tests show levels beyond what federal regulations allow, the cases are turned over to the FDA, which oversees the use of animal drugs.

## **Animals Infected by 'Human' Bugs**

Animals are now picking up human diseases, possibly as a result of globalization, a study suggests. Researchers from The Roslin Institute in Edinburgh said a strain of bacteria had jumped from humans to chickens.

The team believes the *Staphylococcus Aureus* bacteria crossed between species 40 years ago, when farming techniques became more intensive. They argue that fewer breeding lines in an industry dominated by multinationals has helped spread bacteria.

The findings are published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. The researchers believe their discovery is the first clear evidence of bacterial pathogens crossing over from humans to animals and then spreading, since animals were first domesticated 10,000 years ago.

They found that a form of *Staphylococcus Aureus* - of which MRSA is a sub-type - remained confined to one geographical area in humans, but in chickens it was spread across different continents. The bacteria are a major cause of animal diseases, including bone infections in poultry.

## **Evolution of Pandemic H1N1 2009 in Animals Recent Identification of the Virus in Different Animal Species is no Additional Cause for Alarm**

The OIE is closely monitoring the world animal health situation including with regard to infections of all susceptible animals with the pandemic H1N1 2009 virus.

Regular reports of countries notifying the presence of the pandemic H1N1 2009 influenza virus in animals to the OIE show disease surveillance in animals and reporting mechanisms function well and that the very vast majority of OIE Member Countries act in full transparency with the international community.

"Pandemic H1N1 2009 virus infections in pigs and other susceptible animals were assessed as probable from the very first days after the virus was detected in humans. So, it does not come as a surprise that notifications of infection in new animals species are received; on the contrary it demonstrates animal disease surveillance is efficient and functioning to the benefit of all," Dr. Bernard Vallat, OIE Director General commented.

So far, no evidence has suggested that animals play any particular role in the epidemiology or the spread of the pandemic H1N1 2009 virus among humans. Instead, investigations led by competent national authorities point to possible human-to-animal transmission in most cases. For this reason, the OIE considers that it is sufficient to certify the healthy state of animals for international trade during the relevant period before their exportation and maintains its position that no specific measures, including laboratory tests, are required for international trade in live pigs and other susceptible animal species and/or their products.

See USDA website for the latest information on animal outbreaks related to H1N1. [http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal?navid=USDA\\_H1N1](http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal?navid=USDA_H1N1)



## Deer Urine and Feces Could Spread CWD

Dr. Walter Cottrell, the Wildlife Veterinarian for the Pennsylvania Game Commission, gave a presentation on Chronic Wasting Disease, a disease that affects members of the Cervidae family. The always fatal disease of the nervous system causes wasting of the body and decreases lifespan in cervids, and has been found as close to the Pennsylvania border as Hampshire County in West Virginia, which is 25 miles away, and Oneida County in New York, which is 80 miles from the border.

No cases of CWD have been identified in Pennsylvania, but the disease has been found in 15 states and two Canadian provinces. One of the ways it is spread is through deer urine, which archery deer hunters and some firearms deer hunters use as both a lure and masking scent.

Recent research paper by Dr Stanley Prusiner's group, has shown that CWD can spread among deer through feces shed by animals which have been infected. The research implies that prion diseases such as CWD and scrapie could be transmitted in manure posing a problem for wildlife biologists and farmers.

## New Tick Disease Moves into La Crosse Area

La Crosse area health officials are seeing more cases of a new tick-borne infection carried by the same deer tick that causes Lyme disease. Gundersen Lutheran researchers have been monitoring anaplasmosis the last three years and report 50 human cases in the La Crosse area.

"It is an emerging infection in this area," said Dean Jobe, researcher and supervisor of Gundersen Lutheran's laboratories. "In collecting ticks, we have found it in 10 to 15 percent of the ticks." **"It is mimicking early Lyme," Jobe said. "We used to say we couldn't find ticks with Lyme south of I-90, and now we see plenty of ticks, and the same is happening with anaplasmosis."**

Only a few years ago, the disease was rare in the La Crosse area, he said.

## Tie to Pets has Germ Jumping to and Fro

[http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/22/health/22mrsa.html?\\_r=2&partner=rss&emc=rss](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/22/health/22mrsa.html?_r=2&partner=rss&emc=rss)

For decades, the drug-resistant germ called MRSA was almost exclusively a concern of humans, usually in hospitals and other health care settings.

But in recent years, the germ has become a growing problem for veterinarians, with an increasing number of infections turning up in birds, cats, dogs, horses, pigs, rabbits and rodents. And that, infectious-disease experts say, is becoming a hazard to humans who own or spend

time with these animals.

"What's happened for the first time that we've noticed is that you're getting flip back and forth," said Scott Shaw, head of the infection control committee at the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine at Tufts University.

It is unknown how often pets play a role in human infections by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and vice versa; physicians and veterinarians do not routinely trace such infections to their source. When such scientific sleuthing is conducted, however usually in the case of multiple or recurring infections the results suggest a strong link.

The first cases of MRSA in pets, about five years ago, appeared to be in therapy dogs and other animals exposed to patients or health care workers. Those animals are still thought to be at greatest risk, but the pattern might be changing. In a study this summer in *The American Journal of Infection Control*, Elizabeth A. Scott and her colleagues at the Center for Hygiene and Health in Home and Community at Simmons College in Boston swabbed household surfaces like kitchen and bathtub drains, faucet handles, toilets, high chairs, trash cans and kitchen sponges at 35 randomly selected addresses to see what germs they would find. They found MRSA in nearly half of the homes they sampled.

When they tried to figure out what might make it more likely to have the bacteria at home, they ruled out many supposed risk factors, including working out at a gym, having children who attended day care, having a recent infection or recent antibiotic use, and even working in a health care facility. The one variable that overwhelmingly predicted the presence of the germ was the presence of a cat. Cat owners were eight times more likely than others to have MRSA at home.

J. Scott Weese, a veterinary internist and microbiologist at the University of Guelph in Ontario, believes MRSA infections transmitted between people and animals are relatively rare. His tests of randomly selected dogs, for example, have shown that at any given time only 2 to 3 percent carry MRSA on their fur or skin or in their saliva. And even if a pet becomes colonized, meaning that the bacteria take up residence and reproduce, veterinarians say most healthy animals should be rid of it in a matter of weeks.

For protection, Dr. Oehler recommends hand washing or using hand gels before and after playing with a pet,

not letting a pet lick people around the face, and not washing pet food or water bowls in the same sink that food is prepared.

People should also wear gloves when attending to pets that have open wounds, he said, and should keep any of their own broken skin bandaged.

"If you think about the individuals with whom you have the closest contact in terms of duration, intensity, intimacy, in most people, it's going to be the spouse, then small children, then pets," Dr. Weese said. "For some people, pets are No. 1 on the list."

### **Parasite Infestation May Compromise Vaccination Efficiency**

#### **Current Issue of Vaccine**

Using vaccination to induce a robust immune response has been an effective strategy for managing infectious diseases in humans and animals for more than a century. Now, Agricultural Research Service (ARS) scientists and colleagues have found that a concurrent parasite infection significantly compromises the effectiveness of a commonly administered vaccine in swine.

For the study, 36 pigs raised on a pathogen-free farm were divided into four groups and studied for nearly three months. The treated three groups included pigs that had been continuously exposed to a common worm infection, and one control group with no treatment or exposure. Two groups of treated pigs were exposed to intestinal parasites, but vaccinated against *Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae* bacteria at week three; the third treated group was worm-free but vaccinated against the bacteria at week three.

The 4 groups of pigs were infected with live *M. hyopneumoniae* bacteria via aerosol four weeks after the vaccine was administered. Another four weeks later, the tissue of all pigs were evaluated. All worm-free, vaccinated pigs infected with *M. hyopneumoniae* tested 100 percent positive for vaccine-derived antibodies, meaning they presented an optimal serum response. But only 78% of the vaccinated pigs that had been worm infected developed serum antibodies. The other 22 % were considered vaccine failures.

The worm-infected pigs also had a higher incidence of lesions and more severe pathology than their non-worm-infected counterparts. These findings are an indicator of the importance of parasite control during vaccination.

### **Animal Stress May Increase Food Safety Risk**

There is increasing evidence that farm animal stress can have a significant detrimental effect on food safety according to a recent study. Marcos H. Rostagno, an animal scientist at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), recently published the review titled, "Can Stress in Farm Animals Increase Food Safety Risk" in last month's edition of *Foodborne Pathogens and Disease* to shed light on this issue.

Rostagno looked at the impact of stress on farm animals and the resulting food safety risk for pathogens like *E. coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella*, and *Campylobacter*. As the review points out, the dissemination of these pathogens into the food chain is "a major public health concern and economic concern for industries." As Rostagno acknowledges, all farm animals will experience some level of stress in their lifetime. Stress can result from a variety of factors including overcrowding, handling, heat, cold, and transport--transporting and unloading animals can have "substantial detrimental effects to their well-being" from causing stress.

There are several ways stress on the farm can translate into increased food safety risk. First, stress can affect the health of the animal's gastrointestinal tract. Stress can cause the pH balance in an animal's stomach to increase, which in turn increases the probability that foodborne pathogens like *E. coli*, *Salmonella*, and *Campylobacter* will survive gastric passage and colonize the gastrointestinal tract.

Stress can also increase animal susceptibility to new and more severe infections. Recent studies have shown that "a substantial number" of pigs, cattle, and poultry are constantly carrying foodborne pathogens into slaughterhouses. Animals that carry pathogens in their gut provide a vehicle for spreading disease onto carcasses and into the food supply chain.

Rostagno emphasizes the importance of such research for improving food safety and animal welfare practices. For example, Rostagno points out that if we knew when pathogen frequency and load on the farm are highest and we knew when animals are susceptible to infection, prevention and control measures could be adopted accordingly.

### **Swine, Stress, and Salmonella Infection**

The complex cellular signaling that takes place between bacteria and host is called "crosstalk." In animal production environments, this system is effective-and-disruptive to animal health and food safety. So ARS microbiologists Brad and Shawn Bearson are looking for ways to cut off the communication.

The husband-and-wife team is learning how to interpret the crosstalk between swine and the foodborne pathogen *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhimurium (S. Typhimurium). Brad works at the ARS National Soil Tilth Laboratory in Ames, Iowa, while Shawn is located across town at the ARS National Animal Disease Center.

The researchers studied how S. Typhimurium responds when it is exposed to norepinephrine, a hormonal neurotransmitter that helps animals regulate their physiological response to stress. As part of this regulation, norepinephrine secretion increases when stress levels increase—a situation swine commonly face during transport.

The researchers found that S. Typhimurium is able to respond to norepinephrine via a two-component system involved in monitoring the bacterial environment. This phenomenon is called "microbial endocrinology." An adaptation that mirrors similar systems in E. coli and other pathogens, it enhances the pathogen's potential for motility (movement) and colonization.

One component—a protein called "QseC"—is embedded in S. Typhimurium's membrane. When norepinephrine increases, QseC alerts a response regulator called "QseB" inside the bacterial cell. QseB responds to this alert by regulating a cascade of early, middle, and late genes that increase the pathogen's motility.

Although multiple two-component sensing-and-signaling systems are present in bacterial cells, this is the first time that the response of QseC to norepinephrine has been characterized in S. Typhimurium. In addition, this is the first time it has been described in a large animal model.

### **EPA Posting on Use of Pesticides on Pets:**

On June 23, the EPA issued an update saying the agency was "intensifying" its evaluation of these products due to an increase in reports of pets suffering adverse reactions. "Adverse reactions reported range from mild effects such as skin irritation to more serious effects such as seizures and, in some cases, death of the pet," according to the update. Other symptoms to look for after using a flea or tick product include vomiting, diarrhea, poor appetite, depression or excessive salivation.

Here are tips from the EPA:

- Dogs and cats should not use the same flea and tick products. Read the labels.
- Apply only the amount indicated, which varies depending on the size of the animal.
- "If your pet experiences an adverse reaction, immediately bathe the pet with mild soap and rinse with large amounts of water."

- Many products should not be used on very young puppies and kittens.
- Do not discard the container, which includes instructions. You'll also need information from the package to report adverse effects to the manufacturer. Manufacturers are required by law to report YOUR account of adverse reactions to the EPA.
- "Encourage your veterinarian to use the National Pesticide Information Center's Veterinary Pesticide Adverse Effect Reporting portal (<http://npic.orst.edu/vet>) to report incidents. This portal cannot be used by the public. FDA Animal & Veterinary Site: <http://www.fda.gov/AnimalVeterinary/default.htm>

FDA Green Book Search site:

<http://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/AnimalDrugsAtFDA/>

### **Veterinary Product Database**

The most complete and concise veterinary product reference available, featuring over 5,000 pharmaceutical, biological, diagnostic, feed medications and parasiticide product monographs categorized by species and treatment type. This comprehensive database contains treatment options for a variety of animals including pets, livestock and numerous exotic species.

<http://www.drugs.com/vet/>

Web link to CFR <http://www.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/cfrassemble.cgi?title=200921>

### **Curtailed Testing at Environmental Health Lab**

DEC, Environment Health Laboratory (EHL) is forced to curtail EIA, AI, and New Castle testing until further notice. As a result of unexpected vacancies beyond our control, the laboratory no longer has the ability to continue to provide these testing services. It is anticipated this curtailment to be temporary, but until new staff are hired, trained, and certified, we are forced to suspend these services until further notice. We will inform you both on our website and by letter when we are able to accept samples for testing.

If you have any additional questions you may contact Dr. Carol Jones, Supervisor of the Bio-Analysis testing section (907) 375-8278.

**Effective January 1, 2010, EHL's address will officially be changed. Our new address will be 5251 Dr. Martin Luther King Junior Avenue, Anchorage, 99507. Please make this necessary change in your address directories for future contact with our laboratory.**

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